Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE -8:15 - Mme. Sans Gene. ACADEMY OF MUSIC S:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Gossip ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-

cert and Vaudeville.
OU THEATRE—S:15—Madelelne. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mme. Sans Gene. CHICKERING HALL-4-Lecture.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15- The Cross Roads of Life. DALY'S THEATRE-3-Lecture-8-Namey & Co. and A

EDEN MUSEE-8-Vaudeville FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th-st.-Day and evening-Annual Exhibition Society American Artists. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:10-His Wife's Father. GARDEN THEATRE-S.15- Little Christopher. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S.15- A Milk White Flag. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Charlotte Corday. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Die Ehre. LYCEUM THEATRE-3-The Highwa) man-8:15-An Ideal MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circus.

PASTOR'S-3-8-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Old Homestead. 333 FOURTH-AVE.-9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Loan Exhibi-

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY RORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Bismarck celebrated his eigh-The Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons. ____ A new Ministry has been formed in Venezuela by President Crespo.

Domestic.-The Assembly passed the St. John's Park bill and several other local measures. = The Governor accidentally signed a biil that had been disapproved by Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, and issued a statement concerning his mistake Five men were killed by the explosion of the boilers in a leather factory in Woburn, Mass. ==== The military and naval members of the Board of Engineers to inspect the Nicaragua of applying the convention to English settlements Caral route and plans were appointed by Secre- in Honduras. Instead of abstaining from territaries Lamont and Herbert. - Charles F. Warwick was inaugurated as Mayor of Philadelphia. enlarged its domain in Belize and finally created feeding contract by the receiver of the Whiskey Trust and for the restitution of \$1,000.000 by Nel- Monroe Doctrine, From 1850 to 1860 it clung son Morris and Joseph B. Greenhut to the stock- | tenuclously to its protectorate over the Mosquito holders. --- The Government issued a weather | coast, and then abandoned its pretensions under crop bulletin covering the conditions during conditions which left it at liberty to intervene as March. = Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address before the graduates of the University of were withheld by Nicaragua. The treaty of Chicago on "The Present, its Opportunities and | Managua, which was subsequently submitted to Perils." === Local elections were held in Con- the Emperor of Austria as an arbitrator, nomnecticut, Ohio and Michigan,

his intention to get rid of Police Commissioners | State within a State, and left it under the control Murray and Kerwin soon. ——A number of Po- of allens from Jamaica, who were ready at every lice Justices have raised a large sum to defeat the City Magistrates bill at Albany, ----- What is The Reservation had a chief, who was chosen believed to be a clew to the Waverley Place murder, was found in the peculiarities of the cloth used to strangle the woman. ---- Celebrations in honor of Bismarck's birthday were given in various parts of the city. === Carl Priem, who was the first witness before the Lexow Committee, committed suicide by taking poison, The Park Board revoked the license of E. S. Stokes to the Claremont Hotel. - Stock market irregular. Silver advances.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Showers; northeast winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 41 degrees; highest, 43; average, 41%

election of Aldermen in Brooklyn by Senate districts was merely a clerical error. Of course it of its Pro-Cousul and other subjects, and has counts for nothing, though there are not wanting shallow-brained men who claim that it is now a law because it has received the Executive signature. Mayor Schieren refused to approve the bill, and hence it must be passed again by both houses before going to the Governor officially. It went to him yesterday by mistake and his action is of no more avail than if he had accidentally signed a bill that had not passed either house. At the hearing in Brooklyn last week it | ish subjects. Nicaragua ought to pay a reasonwas shown that public sentiment is against this measure; so it is to be hoped that Mr. Morton's approval of it yesterday does not foreshadow his action if it comes before him later in due form.

The news which comes from Washington that President Cleveland and his Cabinet have acted promptly in appointing a Government commission to examine and report on the Nicaragua Canal, as provided for by Congress, is welcome. The commission is to consist of an Army engineer and a Naval civil engineer, who have been selected, and a civilian yet to be named. At its head will be Colonel William P. Craighill, recently president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a man peculiarly well qualified for the work in hand. He will be ably assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Endicott, The commis-

ident before November next, cannot fail to be of the highest value in determining the course of our Government in respect to the canal enter-

Of course they say it is for legal expenses. By "they" we mean the thirteen Police Justices of this town who have "chipped in" \$500 apiece to raise a fund to defeat the Police Magistrates bill which has had so stormy a course at Albany. In connection with this sum of \$6,500 one naturally thinks of Mr. Root's assertion at the Cooper Union meeting that if this bill failed to pass the Senate it would be because a Republican Senator had been paid to vote against it. The people will watch the progress of the measure with keen interest, and will have no difficulty in putting this and that together.

Friedrichsruh was the centre of Germany yesterday, and the focus of the thoughts of Germans all over the world. The celebration of Prince Bismarck's birthday, however, was not confined to his home or to his own country. His countrymen everywhere, at home and abroad, united to do him honor. At Friedrichsruh the round of festivities was continuous throughout the day. The central figure in them all bore the ordeal well, despite the burden of eighty years, and received innumerable tokens of the esteem and affection which his fellow-citizens bear toward the creator of their mighty Empire.

Mayor Strong has put an end to all doubt as to his intentions regarding Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin by saying yesterday that he would be glad to receive their resignations. If these are not forthcoming he will undoubtedly remove them. He explained that his determination to get rid of these men was arrived at after their refusal to co-operate with Commissioner Andrews in introducing referms in the department. Previous to that he had no idea of removing them, and had said as much to them; so the Mayor is now prepared to be accused of "breaking faith." Mr. Strong's final decision will evoke the approval of the friends of good government and reform.

THE NICARAGUAN CONTROVERSY.

The diplomatic complications with Great Britain over the Nicaraguan scaboard have a clearly defined bistorical background. The Mosquito coast was discovered by Columbus, but the Spanlards considered it worthless and made no settlements from the San Juan to Cape Gracias. In in its sheltered lagoons and a hybrid race of Indian-African breed took possession of the territory. The British flag was raised on the coast, and a chief was induced by traders to go to Jamaica and to accept a crown. By treaties negotiated with Spain in 1783 and 1786 England abandoned all claims to any portion of the Central American coast, but retained the privilege of cutting logwood in what is now Belize, or British Honduras. When the five republies were established after the revolt against Spain, the English tampered anew with the chiefs of Mosquitoland and restored the protectorate, which had never been anything except usurpation. From 1820 to 1848 the State Department at Washington never ceased to denounce English pretensions based upon mock coronations at Belize and Bluefields and upon compacts between the Governor of Jamaica and tippling Indian

When the Nicaragua Canal was proposed after the acquisition of Texas and California the Mosquito Indians, at the instigation of British agents took possession of Greytown on the pretext that it was included in their territory. The Nicaraguans drove out the intruders, but were subsequently forced to retire. Not only was the port reoccupied by the Indians, but the British also attempted to take possession of an island in the Guif of Fonseca on the Pacific coast. Nicaragua placed itself under the protection of the United States. Greytown was hombarded by an Ameritieth birthday; he received at Friedrichsruh many can man-of-war, and serious compileations arose delegations, and made an address to 7,000 students; which were temporarily adjusted by the negotiabirthday celebrations were held in various Ger- tion of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the most man cities. === It is said that the Sultan has de- senseless diplomatic agreement into which the United States Government ever entered with a foreign Power. Mr. Clayton compromised the Monroe Doctrine by admitting Great Britain to an equal share in the protectorate of any interoceanic canal which might be opened in Nicaragua; and he did this in order to secure the withdrawal of all English claims to sovereignty over the coasts of Central America. An extravagant price was paid for concessions which were not carried out in good faith by Great Britain.

Even before the ratifications were exchanged the British Government disavowed its intention torial acquisitions it established new settlements, Proceedings were begun to annul a cattle- a Crown colony there, in violation of its covenant with the United States and in defiance of the the guardian of the Indians, if local autonomy inally recognized the sovereignty of Nicaragua City and Suburban.-Mayor Strong said it was over the Mosquito Reservation; but it created a turn to assert their rights as British subjects. from the hereditary royal line; a flag and a customs tariff of its own; its own magistrates and legislators; and Greytown on the edge of the southern frontier was a free port. All these details were arranged and ordered by England and fairs. All these conditions were antagonistic to the Monroe Doctrine.

During the last two years the Nicaraguans have occupied the Territory and then regained possession of it after a temporary ejectment. Chief England has recognized anew Nicaragua's sovereignty over the Territory, as had previously been Governor Morton's signing of the bill for the done in the treaty of Managua. It has made a demand for an indemnity for the imprisonment also proposed a commission for the settlement of other claims arising from recent occurrences. While there has been no attempt to reinstate Chief Clarence by force, Lord Kimberley has left open various questions connected with the change in the government of the Reservation. Possibly he has duped Secretary Gresham, but there is no proof of it in the fact that an indemnity has been asked for the imprisonment of Britable bill of damages for claims of that sort; and the Mosquito Reservation is well worth an indo with such claims. There may be reason to suspect that England will imitate the example of the United States and bombard Greytown, or will attempt to obtain concessions from Nicaragua, which will embarrass the American Government in the construction and control of the canal; but we do not share these apprehensions.

If the State Department has aided Nicaragua in obtaining complete control and jurisdiction over the Mosquito coast, it has acted on the lines of the Monroe Doctrine. Its main object should be to prevent the revival of the protectorate which Great Britain has been exercising over the Reservation, and to forestall any assumption of European authority over Central America. Any sion is expected to reach Grevtown about April | pretensions of that kind should be followed im-

wer Treaty.

THE PARK BOARD HAS DONE WELL.

The rescinding of Edward S. Stokes's new lease of the Claremont Hotel is reported as among the first fruits of reorganization and reform in the Park Department. This action by the Park Board is entirely commendable. Stokes secured a renewal of his lucrative lease from the old Commissioners shortly before the appointment of their successors. In this respect and in other respects it was a discreditable performance. The lease bad not expired, and not only was there no previous notice, such as might have caused desirable competition, but there was no announcement of the renewal until a good while afterward, when an accidental discovery of the facts had been made. In a word, the proceedings of the retiring Board in this matter were clandestine, whereas every consideration of public advantage required that they should be open. Moreover, the renewal of the lease thus objectionably contrived, was equally objectionable in that it prolonged the tenancy of a person whose character and associations have not commended him to general approbation, and whose management of this particular property has been contrary to the public interest. Under Stokes's control Claremont has witnessed continuous violations of the Excise law, and has been especially on Sundays a congenial resort of objectionable persons. He is an utterly unfit man to conduct an establishment belonging to the city and by

which the city's good repute is either sustained

or impaired. In any circumstances a renewal of

the lease to Stokes would have been reprehen-

sible; as the case stands, it was scandalous. The

Park Board has done well to rescind it, under

competent advice as to the legality of the act.

For other reasons we are glad to learn that the Park Commissioners have also resolved to annul the permission given by their predecessors to Mr. Nathan Straus to reopen the milk stands which did a large business last year in some of the parks. We have no wish to diminish whatever credit may be due to Mr. Straus for supplying a multitude of customers, including many poor persons, with wholesome milk at a moderate price. The enterprise doubtless bestowed much omfort and perhaps prevented some sickness among those who contributed to its success; but we never thought that a public park was the place to earry on such an undertaking, especially in view of the fact that the conditions of its existence prevented competition. Moreover, Mr. Straus was one of the public officials by whom the seventeenth century buccaneers found refuge | a special license was granted to Mr. Straus, and this circumstance invested the transaction with more than a semblance of impropriety, as it seems to us. The old Park Board having voted to permit the erection and maintenance of milk designate locations for this purpose in order to were either fools or knaves.

THE JUDICIAL CONTROVERSY.

Saturday before a committee of the Senate, has | next Republican vote is counted in Tennessee. not been such as to inspire respect for them as individuals or in their judicial capacity. Morever, it has inevitably tended to impair contidence in the administration of the criminal law, trascible temper and capable of cherishing deep soher judgment and the most disinterested motives ought to be in absolute control.

dered unnecessary. We regret that they show no sign of accepting this suggestion. They have paid formal tributes of respect to the dead, but ings of the living. And yet it would seem as if by true that Speaker Reed was himself consulted they might derive from this serious loss and this on many critical points. solemn admonition a profounder sense of their public obligations. It cannot be impossible that, subordinating personal preferences and ambitions, they should find some honorable way of co-operating to promote the common welfare and of removing the reproach which this unhappy controversy has brought upon the criminal bench

MR. DEPEW AT CHICAGO.

greater exaltation of soul, but rarely have they | bill most unreasonably. Mr. Depew is absolutely sane.

Sanity is by no means an endowment to be involved intervention in Central American af- and political problems so rare that the healthful intellect need not be remarked upon. In a time when every real or imagined evil has an exorcist in some fanatic who is sure that his nostrum is the one thing needful to make the world happy, and when many clever thinkers are putting Clarence and his officials have been expelled, and | forth specious arguments almost to deceive the elect, young collegians are in peculiar danger. They are high-minded, enthusiastic, sympathetic and inexperienced. Every appeal in the name of 'humanity" meets a ready response. Every wellglossed theory finds among them devotees. The cynicism of youth, like its scepticism, is proverbial as a disease to be classed with whoopingcough and searlet fever. The unbridled humanitarianism, which has come with the reaction from the old ideas of scholarly exclusiveness, may yet be similarly catalogued. It is a good thing for students to be brought face to face with a man who even in the brief speech of a festival occasion can present things to them in proportion, who is a thorough man of the world, successful in affairs without having lost the love of letters or the joyousness of his college days. Mr. Dedemnity. The Monroe Doctrine has nothing to pew tells young men that they go forth for struggle, but not for battle. It is a mean success which is founded on another's fall. And this is true when the contest is personal to undermine a fellow-worker or when property is accumulated at the expense of unknown members of the community. We have social troubles, industrial disaffection, incompetent legislation. "The times are ripe for ignorant demagogues and educated stations for the patriots." There is need of the law which the ballot-box establishes rule this

old methods, and all men cannot adjust them- In many particulars the act which fitted in 1890 selves to the new conditions. Each new era know each social disturbance for what it is and alter the fact that when the act was passed it that piece of business, if discovered, should be be led into no vaporings about it. Mr. Depew does good service to young men when he helps them to see things in that way.

He believes in college education for business life. He has had it himself, and has associated with men who have not but who wished it had been theirs. He thinks wealth can be applied to no such good purpose as in assisting universities. But something more is needed than the benefactions of a Rockefeller, a Vanderbilt or a Cornell. The State, he thinks, has its duty in the matter of college training, and he believes it would be a long step forward for the General Government to establish a great National university at Washington which might gather to itself colleges in all parts of the country, all contributing to it and all aided by it. That is a suggestion worthy of thought.

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGE. All the respectable Democratic journals in Tennessee continue to denounce the fraudulent investigation by which Governor Turney is to be declared legally elected. No other election crime in the history of the country has ever been committed with equal audacity and recklessness. A Legislature having a Democratic majority has deliberately refused to obey the Constitution and to declare the result of the November election. It has kept Governor Turney in office as a "holdover," and has employed a partisan committee as a returning board to throw out enough votes to defeat Henry Clay Evans, the Republican candidate. This foul work is still in progress, but the result is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Evans will be counted out in defiance of law, morality and deceney.

Meanwhile, a good many scandalous transac tions have been brought to light in connection with the purchase of lands and an extravagant contract for building a new penlientlary in the The commissioners appointed by Governor Turney have been shown to have acted most suspiciously in conducting their public duties and to have been in the way of making money out of the penitentiary job. Two of the three commissioners implicated in these scandals were Governor Turney's intimate friends and neighbors, and owed their appointment to their stances of the awarding of a contract involving twice as much money as had been appropriated by the Legislature for the new penitentlary reyeal the most shameful partiality and favorit ism, and the most reckless mismanagement of an important public trust. This scandal has not been probed to the core as it would be if Mr. booths on such parts of the public property as | Evans were in the office to which he was elected the Superintendent may designate, the new by the people; but enough is known to indicate Board need only forbid the Superintendent to that Governor Turney's closest political friends

prevent the resumption of a business which we | The Governor, whose incompetency has been should like to see prosper, if conducted on a demonstrated by the penitentiary investigation, different basis. This, we understand, the Board is to be kept in office by a vile act of partisanhas resolved to do, and in so doing it will do ship. Defeated on the face of the returns, he is to be declared elected by the legislative accomplaces of the Penitentiary Ring at the bidding of the high-salaried coal inspectors. It is the most The spectacle which has been presented to pub- raseally, infamous and utterly abominable busilie view during the last three mouths by Judges | ness that was ever done in American politics, of the Court of General Sessions, and which cul- The corrupt Democracy is sowing dragons' teeth, minatel, as we may be permitted to hope, last | and a fremendous-harvest there will be when the

THE REPUBLICAN TABLEF.

Senator Frye, of Maine, has started a discus-Inasmuch as it has revealed the fact that men of that Major McKinley was not more responsible sion which may prove profitable. He has stated resentments sit upon a bench where the most than several other men for the tariff which usually bears his name; that Speaker Reed was at least equally responsible, and the Republican lenders in the Senate. The Senator only states terrupted by an announcement that a Judge of what well-informed men already knew, and his lamentable event which made an adjournment tended to detract from the credit due to Mr. Mc appropriate, a member of the committee ex. Kinley as chalrman of the Committee on Ways pressed the hope that the colleagues of Judge and Means. In that committee there were other pressed the hope that the colleagues of Judge
Martine would seek a way of composing their
Reed, with Mr. McKinley himself, for the especial with the reform movement in this city and Bean principles. Certainly Governor McKinley would be the last to claim that those members had no part in the honorable work, and it is equal-

But the bill did not pass as it came from the House. On that occasion there was no abject and cowardly surrender of legislative rights and powers, as there was when the last Democratic House passed the Senate's bill without an attempt to rectify its many absurd mistakes. The Senate committee in 1890 was strongly organized, and it also performed its duty thoroughly and with fidelity. Indeed, it spent so much time in working over some details of the bill that there was not a little irritation among business men Mr. Depew is an optimist, and his address last | and leading Republicans about a delay which did, evening at the commencement exercises of the | beyond a doubt, have much to do with the un-University of Chicago was in full accord with his | favorable action of the people at the elections in philosophy. At the same time he is a practical the fall of 1890. Had the Senate been able to act business man, who sees facts clearly and is alive | more promptly, the people would have had far to the problems of the day. He neither refuses | better opportunity to judge the effect of the new to see the evils about him and to recognize their | law, and would not have been easily befooled as serious character nor allows the weight of the to its influence upon prices. But for this disasworld's woes to blind him to the fact that the trous delay the Senate Finance Committee was world is growing better. College students have not mainly responsible. The trouble was that listened to more learned discourses than his, been | certain silver Senators, who were minded to sacintroduced to deeper and more abstruse thought, rifice all other interests in order to push their one heard more impassioned rhetoric, been stirred to | idea, helped the Democrats to delay the Tariff

had their life, its duties, its possibilities and its | The Senate Finance Committee made many and perils presented to them in more even balance. quite important changes in the bill, so that it cannot properly be said to have been dictated either by the Speaker of the House, or by the despised. Nor is insanity in dealing with social chairman of the House committee, or by that committee. But all these facts, of which therecan be no dispute, put the brand of falsehood upon the Democratic pretence that the act of 1890 was in its essential features agreed upon prior to the election of 1888. The Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee did indeed embody in a bill the changes they then desired instead of the Mills bill, and it was generally approved by the people in the subsequent elections as a good working outline. When Congress came to act, two years later, the circumstances had changed in many important respects, and so the outline of 1888 was not at all closely followed either by the House committee of 1890 or by the Senate committee, though the latter was controlled by the same able leaders who had framed the report two years earlier. A very little comparison of the two bills will suffice to convince any man that the story of a compact in 1888 executed in 1890 is essentially false and fraudulent. The ablest Republicans endeavored on each occasion to frame a measure which would apply. their principles to the conditions and circumstances then existing, and as these changed much between 1888 and 1890, the act passed by the concurrent judgment of Republicans in 1890 was not by any means the same as the measure they had proposed two years earlier.

This reference to the history proves that no single man in the House or in the Senate can be credited with responsibility for the tariff of 1890. At least one of its important features was plainly due to the urgent advocacy of a statesman now patriots, and our colleges are the recruiting | dead, Secretary Blaine. Others of importance were suggested to leaders of one house or the study to help the discontented solve their own other by President Harrison. The measure was, problems, but let no one think those problems are | in fact, the product of consultation and combined to be the cause of revolution. The ballot-box and | effort by all the ablest Republicans, and represented with great fidelity the wishes and beliefs country, and the people cannot revolt against of the party with reference to the conditions then | punishment. So, too, with those who put sharp themselves. The discontent is natural. The rapid existing. Everybody knows that the conditions substances where wheelmen will be likely to

was singularly well adapted to the needs and circumstances of the country, and was, on the whole, the wisest and the bravest tariff ever enacted. It does not lessen in the least the high credit due to all those who helped to frame it, and to overcome both the open and the treacherous opposition to its enactment. Fortunately for its framers and for the country, the tariff of 1890 remained in force and undisturbed long enough to realize the best results ever attained under any revenue law in our history, and it is not improbable that for some years to come the happy conditions secured in 1892 may remain the high-water mark of American prosperity. Then labor was everywhere in demand and wages were, on the whole, higher than ever before, Then markets were being opened every week by reciprocity for American products. Then new neachinery and new mills and larger consumption of materials in manufacture were reported every week, and the clearing off of mortgages by farmers and other real estate owners who had purchased with part payments was the chief topic of official reports in the agricultural States. Then | present? the volume of business was larger than it ever had been, and the working millions enjoyed a larger share of the wealth created than at any previous time. The tariff of 1890 in all its details may not be adapted to the requirements of 1895 or 1897, but the country will be most fortunate if it secures, through the wisdom of Republican statesmen, an act which meets its needs so as to secure as high a degree of prosperity as was enjoyed under the Republican tariff of 1890.

If the traction managers are given permission to lay streetear tracks in Fifth-ave, there is no particular reason why they should not be permitted to go right ahead and extend their lines into and through Central Park. If a thoroughfare like the avenue cannot be kept sacred from the aggressive greed of the streetcar monopolists, the time is near at hand when it will be just as impossible to keep them from invading the park. Checkmate

If the Income Tax law is thrown out President Cleveland will be likely to have Congress "on his hands" again. But the LIVth Congress will be a vastly different body from the one which personal relations with him. All the circum- expired a month ago without a shadow of lamentaton in any part of the country.

> horizons of England and France, that Parliament has been surprisingly liberal in making appropriations for both the Army and Navy this ear. The Ministry seems to have promptly aceded to these demands of the opposition in Parliament, which fact has caused many expressions of surprise. It is believed by many that the present condition of heavily armed peace cannot continue much longer, and England may yet be involved in a European war before the end

Considering the new dawn of enlightenment which breathes radiance and fragrance over Japan, it is rather discouraging to learn that the Mikado still catches ducks with nets, like the flagitious pot-hunters of California, upon whom | London, April 1.—Sir Bache Cunard is betrothed we not long since administered the rite of flagellation. It is an old Oriental custom, but not therefore a good one, and it is to be hoped that the Mikado will abandon it forthwith. President Cleveland's mode of capturing this wary and fugitive bird is much more square and manly, as the Island Emperor will readily admit as soon as he comes to think over the matter. He need make no scruple in adopting it, for there is nothing secret or exclusive about it. It only requires a fewling-piece to execute, and consists in using a particular kind of shot and missing nearly all the birds. He can learn the trick easily any the total amount contributed was \$428. forgy morning, and, if there were any need of it, there are lots of Americans in Japan quite capable of showing him how. But as to the net, it is unfair to the birds and ought to be abandoned.

one of Mr. Platt's most serious misfortunes is

brought about the loss of 105 lives. Most of the people who have been killed or mutilated under the trolley-cars could have been saved from serious injury if proper fenders had been used on those cars. How long will the city of Brooklyn permit, trait. permit itself to be disgraced in the eyes of the world by its failure to compel the trolley lines to is a dainty specimen of the printer's art. Adverts use proper fenders?

Lexow is only a small pipe through which the breathings of Platt creak and whistle, now loud, now low, attesting the varying pneumatic condition of the former, and the wooden insensibility of the pipe. He says that he does not care a tinker's dam for all the massmeetings which New-York can assemble, and he probably does not, nor do these gatherings or the people they represent care anything in particular about him. It is the master they are after, the man, like zero in the arithmetic, amounting to nothing without a controlling figure behind him. Strike off his preceding unit and you have nothing, that is Lexow, an empty symbol with not enough substance to rattle when it is pounded on, nor echo back the kicks which his legislative conduct invites and deserves.

with the Hawaiian Government and wants to Jesus Christ. At 4.29 in the morning, Parls time smash it. If Miller thinks he could do the business with a sonnet, let him go ahead by all means.

The Aldermanic chamber is an obsolete institution, subsisting only in shadow, an image or simulacrum of something which once possessed a measure of potentiality which it forfeited long ago for its misdeeds. The restoration to it of any real power is the most absurd idea possible. The proposal to give it confirmatory authority in the matter of Mayor Strong's appointments awakens a suspicion of humorous intention. There is considerable private and personal respectability in its present organization, but under the best of circumstances it will take a long historic period to restore it as a body to any kind of credit. It has no important municipal powers, deserves none, and will get none for a long time to come.

The President actually took a walk in public on Friday-the first time he has appeared in the streets during his present term. It was brief and unexciting, however, as compared with the walk he will take two years hence.

Members of the Senate and Assembly who are anxious to legislate on the subject of bicycles might do worse than to pass a stringent law for the punishment of mischief-makers who place glass or tacks or other pointed substances on roads or paths for the purpose of injuring bleycle tires. A special penalty might be provided for any one who deliberately punctures a pneumatic tire by thrusting a pin, a knifeblade or anything of the kind into it. This is a particularly vicious form of malicious mischief, but whenever a bicycle is left unguarded in a public place its tires can be punctured easily and unobtrusively. The owner can put a lock on it and prevent any one from riding it away, but there is little to hinder a crowd of boys from surrounding it while one of them thrusts a pin or a horseshoe nall or a knifeblade through the rubber tires. The fact that great damage and annoyance can thus be caused in a moment should subject the person guilty of this crime to severe

15. Its report, which must be made to the Prest leading to the Prest leading and leading to the Prest leading to the Prest leading and leading to the Prest would not be considered fitting in 1895, even by Island Parkway, and several tires were injured the same men who enacted it. But this does not in consequence. The miscreant responsible for

At last the cars on the Brooklyn Bridge are lighted with electricity. The improvement over the oil lamps hitherto used is immense, and, of course, is keenly appreciated by the thousands who have occasion to cross the Bridge at night. There are ten lamps in each car, arranged along the sides, illuminating every part equally, and enabling those occupying seats when the cars are packed with people to read with ease and comfort. It has taken a long time to bring about this change. More than a year ago, we believe, the Bridge trustees began to talk about it; then, with their habitual deliberation, they slowly set about the work of making the substitution. The company which has done the work is about two months late in fulfilling its contract. We wonder whether the slow-moving trustees will take any steps to collect from it the penalty of \$50 a day which it was to forfeit. Now that electric lighting is an accomplished fact on the Bridge, why can we not have the same improvement in all our elevated cars, which are wretchedly lighted, as a rule, at

PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., chairman of the United States Government Board for the Cotton States and International Exposition, has been in Atlanta making arrangements for the Government

Thomas Garthwaite, of Ecclefechan, Scotland, who used to make Carlyle's clothes, died recently. "They tell me that Tam was a great man in London," he used to say, "but he never was thocht sae muckle of here. He wisnae ill tae please. He just wrote for a sult and I sent it, and he wore it till done, and then he sent for another, and never a word about fit. He was a gude enough man that way."

In 1854 Pat Monogue appeared at the mines at Moore's Flat, Cal., and for three years was a miner, in no respect distinguished from the other miners except that he was more moral and conscientious than most of them. He saved money and went to Paris, to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He came back a priest, and was assigned to Virginia City, which was then a roaring camp. The princips street was a line of saloons, gambling houses and street was a line of saloons, gambling nouses and worse. While he did not make everybody a saint, he showed himself to be a man of heroic and saintly mould, and it would have gone hard with any one who harmed him. Then he was made lishop of Sacramento, and when he died the other day many a sutter loafer in Virginia City who used to know him sheal lears for the first time in years. Few stories would surpass in interest one which might be written with the title "How Pat Monogue Won a Mitre." might be writt Won a Mitre. The real name of the noted whist critic, "Pem-

It is noteworthy, in connection with the scuil- bridge," is John Petch Hewby. He is sixty years ding clouds of disturbance that lower about the horizons of England and Errors, that Daylo A Washington correspondent of "The Boston Transcript" writes as follows about Lord Rayleigh, formerly J. W. Street, the discoverer of argon, the new constituent in the air: "It is the general opinion here that Rayleigh will get the \$10,000 prize offered by the Smithsonian from the fund given in 1891 to that institution by Thomas G. Holgkins, of New-York State, to be devoted 'to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the fusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air, in connection with the welfare of man. In an interview with one of the committee who have the award under consideration, the writer was told that Lord Rayleigh is in every way eligible to competition. Since the period for receiving treatises on the subject expired on December 31 last, it appears that the English nobleman must have sent a written account of his discovery more than a month before his eventful announcement to the Royal Academy." to Miss Mand Burke, daughter of the late G. F. Burke, of New-York.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The delegates to the Utah Constitutional Convention deserve credit for the relief contributed by them to the "wives and children whose husbands and fathers have met death in the horrible catastrophe" at Red Canyon, Wyoming, although the amount given by each was not large. They voted to give one day's pay for this purpose. As each delegate receives \$4 a day, and there are 107 delegates,

"What's the matter with Jaggs, that he is asking, a raise of salary?"
"He claims that he works harder."
"In what way?"
"Well, he spent half the day trying to borrow S and couldn't."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Aitken Bible, a copy of which has just been sold in Boston for \$300, was the first Bible in the English language ever printed in America. The imat Pope's Head, three doors above the coffee-house in Market-st., MDCCLXXXII."

tisers, however, will find it useful, as well as artisfor it gives carefully selected lists from 1.93 family weekly newspapers in every State in the Union. There are few advertisers whose needs cannot be met by some of these lists, which have

SUMMER ANTICIPATIONS Already the small boy dreams of the days
When he to the river can scoot
And endey himself in divers ways
In a Trilby bathing suit.
—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Living Church," of Chicago, prints the following: "A Paris special says: The year 1865 will be a remarkable one, both from the astronomical and religious point of view. On Good Friday next (April 12) the heavenly bodies which gravitate around the sun will be in exactly the same position they occupied in the firmament the day Christ died on the cross. It will be the first time such a thing has occurred since that great day, just 1862 years ago. That was the thirty-third year of And now it is Jeaquin Miller who is dissatisfied | the Christian era, which dates from the birth of (about 11.2) p. m., New-York time, April 11), the meon will pass before Virginis (Spica) and hide

Invigorating Atmosphere.—"No," said the gentleman from Boomville, "I wouldn't like to brag about the invigorating quality of the atmosphere out our way, but I will simply cite that a feller in our town is making a good living by compressing it and sending it East to bicycle riders to use in filling their tires. It has such elastic and lively qualities that the speed of the machine is increased from 40 to 80 per cent."—(Cincinnati Trib-

The importation of beans at the ports of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia last year was 244,776 bags of 200 pounds each, and yet this country is admirably adapted for bean culture. A correspondent of "The Country Gentleman" says: crop is grown on a large scale so that machinery can be largely used, the cost of growing should not be materially greater than that of growing an equal area of wheat. They may be planted by machinery, harvested by machinery, threshed by machinery, and the large buyers in bean-growing districts use machinery largely in picking over the product. The yield will probably, on the average, equal that of wheat. Then look at the price per bushel copared with that of wheat. The straw, too, is a valuable food for sheep, as well as for other live stock, far exceeding wheatstraw in this respect. Bean prices, usually high, are likely to be higher this The domestic demand always exceeds the home-grown supply, and large quantities are annually imported. It is not creditable to the farmers of this country that these large importations are

Bucks County is full of old Colonial mansions which still stand as monuments of the stirring times of iong ago and as mute testimontals to the careful building of our forefathers. In Upper Wakefield is still standing the mansion first occupied by Samuel Merrick and built by him in 1774. This mansion, which rests upon the southern slope of a small hillock known as Jericho Hill, formed the head-quarters of General Greene in December, 1776, and from this spot he began his march with the army against the Hessians at Trenton on the memorable Christmas Day of that year. Across two fields to the west from the Merrick mansion is the Keith House, where Washington had his headquarters from December 14 to December 25, and over Jericho Hill to the north is the old Chapman residence, where General Knox and Alexander Hamilton were quartered during the same period. Besides the Keith House Washington had his headquarters in three other dwellings in the county—the Harris House, Newtown; the Barclay House, Morrisville, and the Moland House, near Hartsville, on the Neshaminy Creek. In the latter house Lafayette first reported for duty in the Continental Army, and under its roof first took his seat at the Council Poard—(Philadelphia Record.